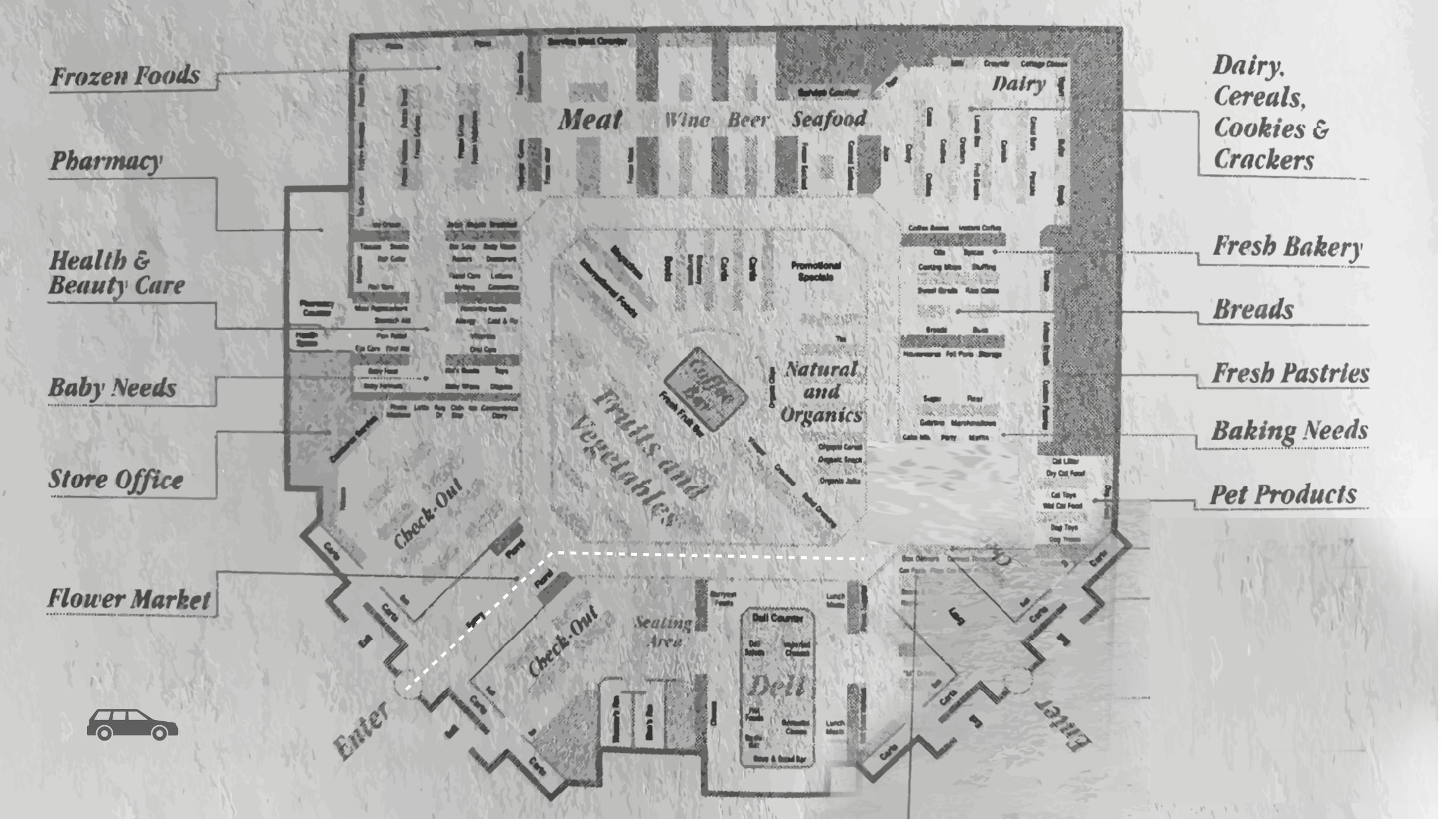
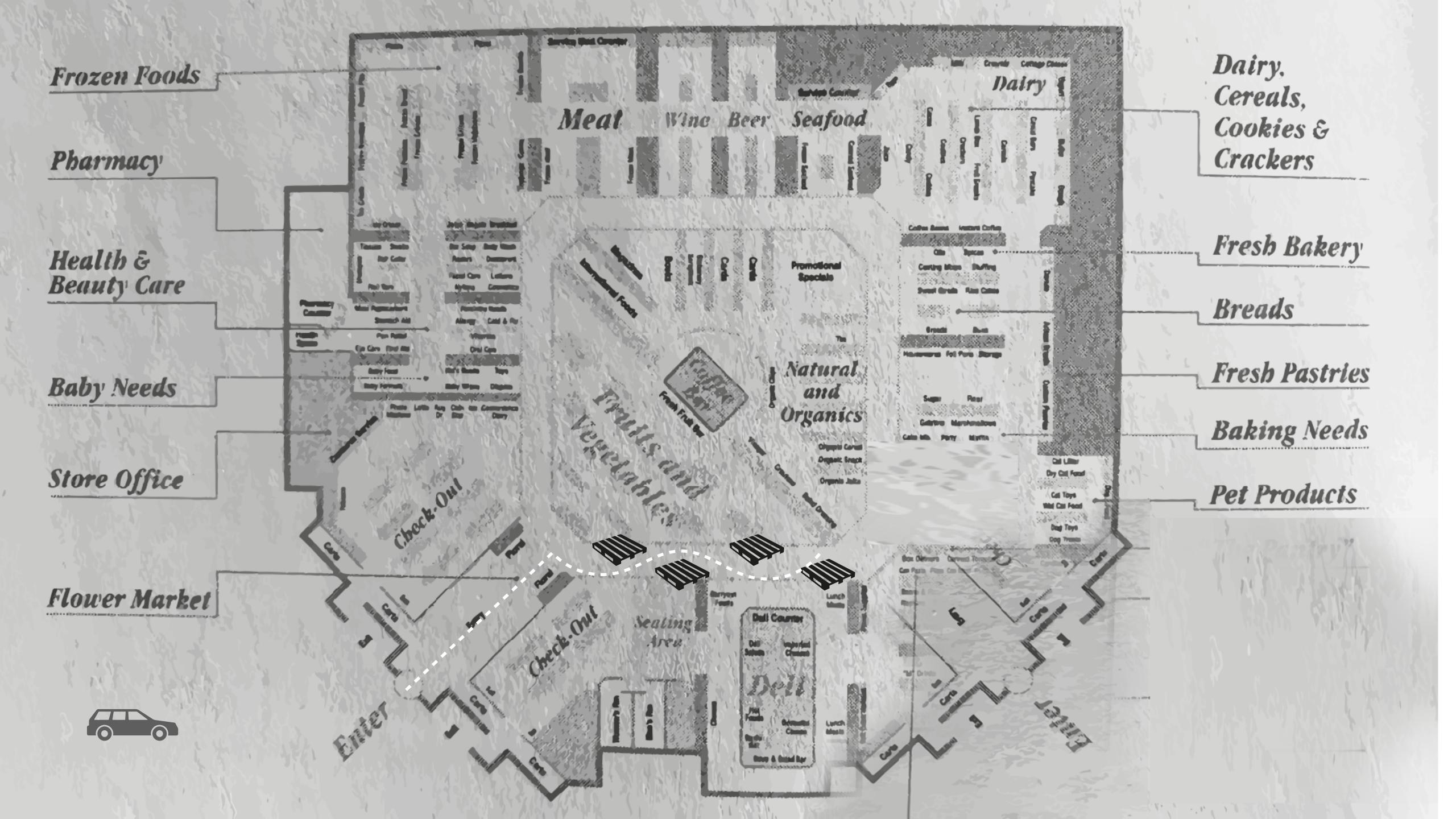


The Psychology of Retail Design



A story about an Award Winning store







Webinar Psychology & Store Design

Today's Topics



Store

How to optimize store layout to the shopper's psychology



Shelf

How to boost conversion through smart product placement



Price

Shelf layout influences price perception



5 Laws

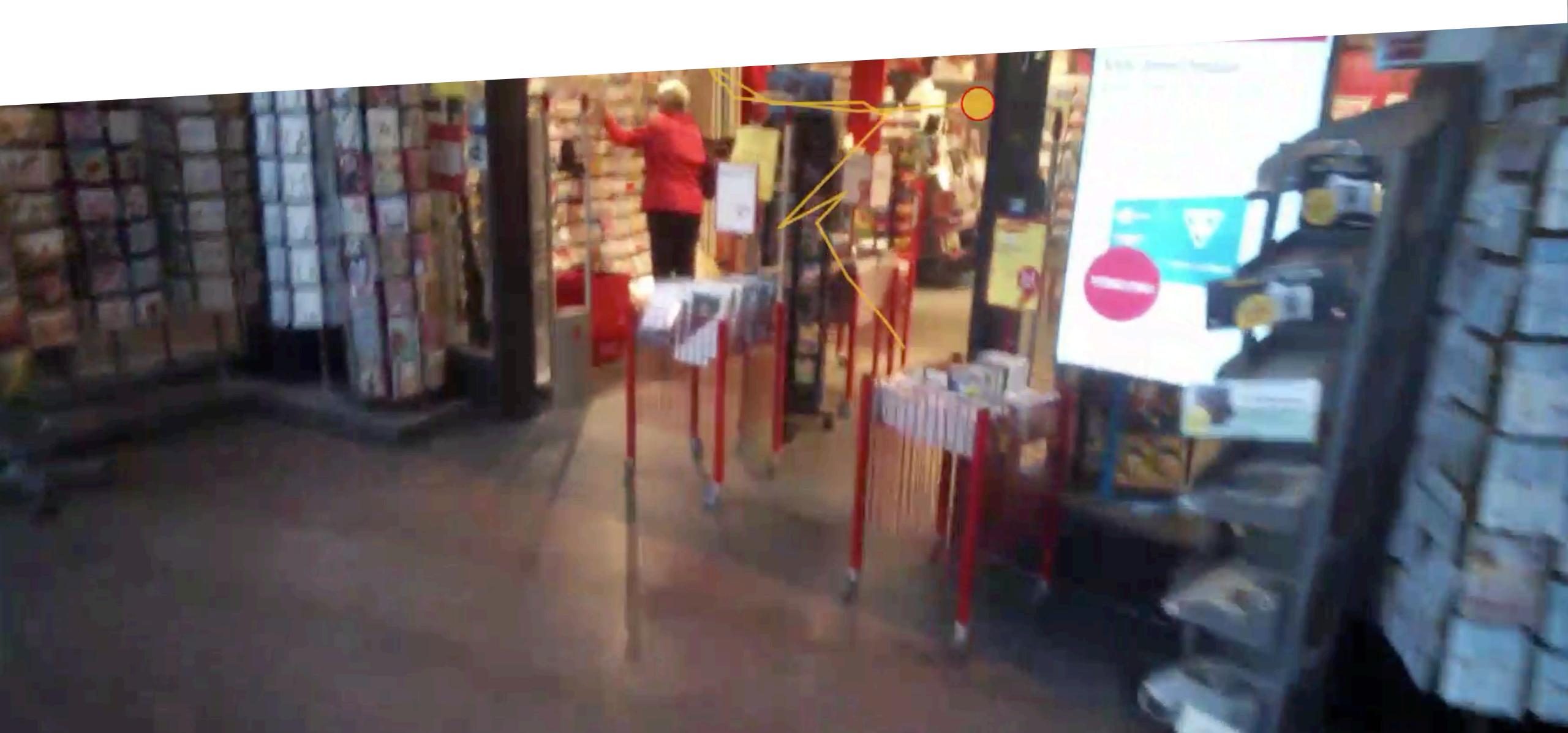
Laws of shopper movements, search and attention



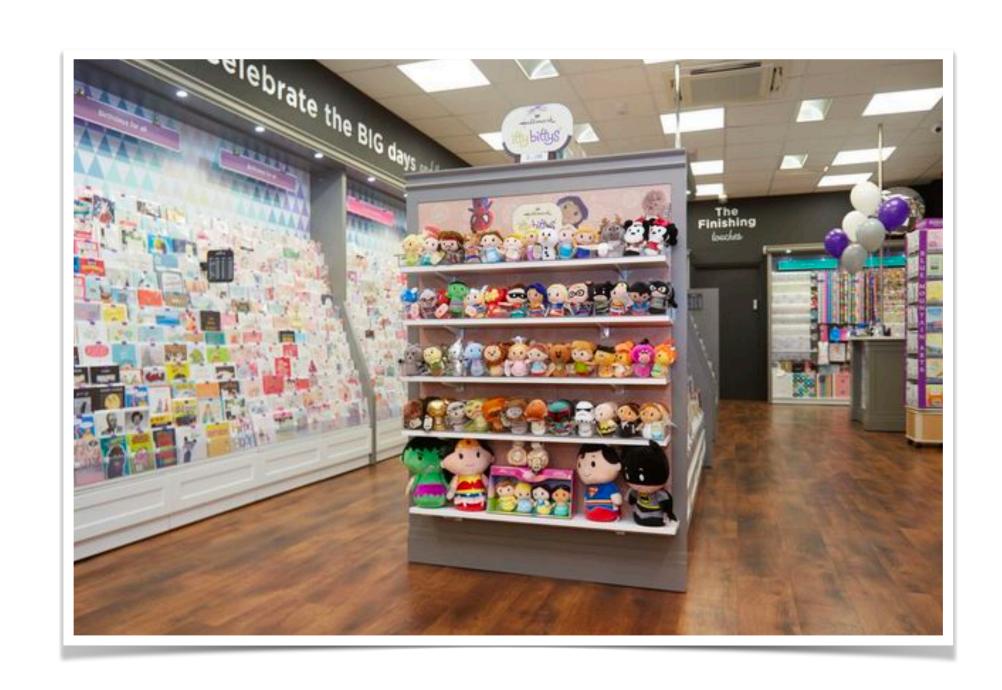
1. The Landing Zone



2. We go against the clock (except in the UK)



3. Store / People Ratio





Customer first

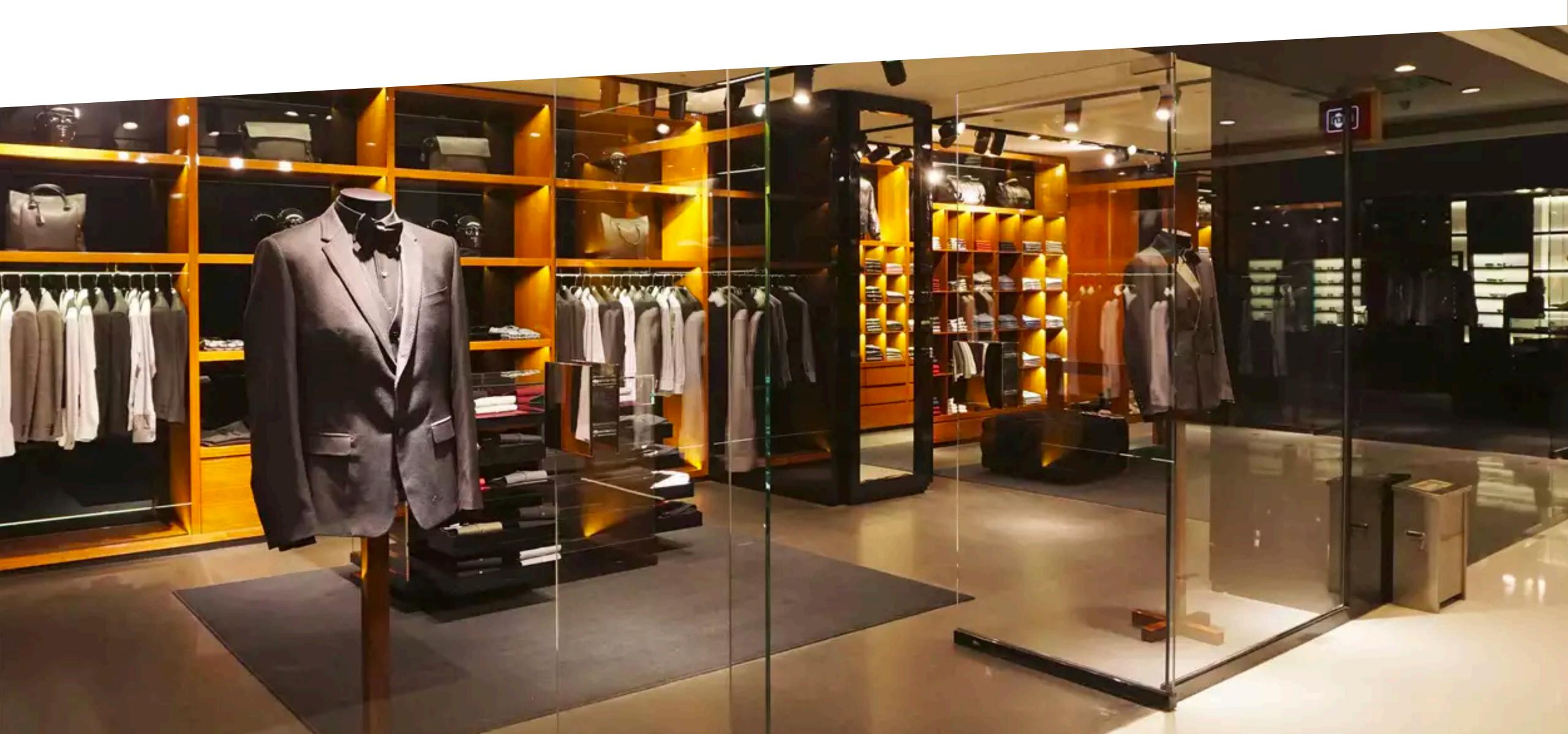
Store first



3. Store / People Ratio

- > 2 techniques to guide traffic:
 - > Rule of thumb: when two persons stand at the same place in an aisle, a third person should be able to fit through
 - > Cross aisles with mid-aisles at a 90 degree angle to make it feel more spacious

4. We follow the light



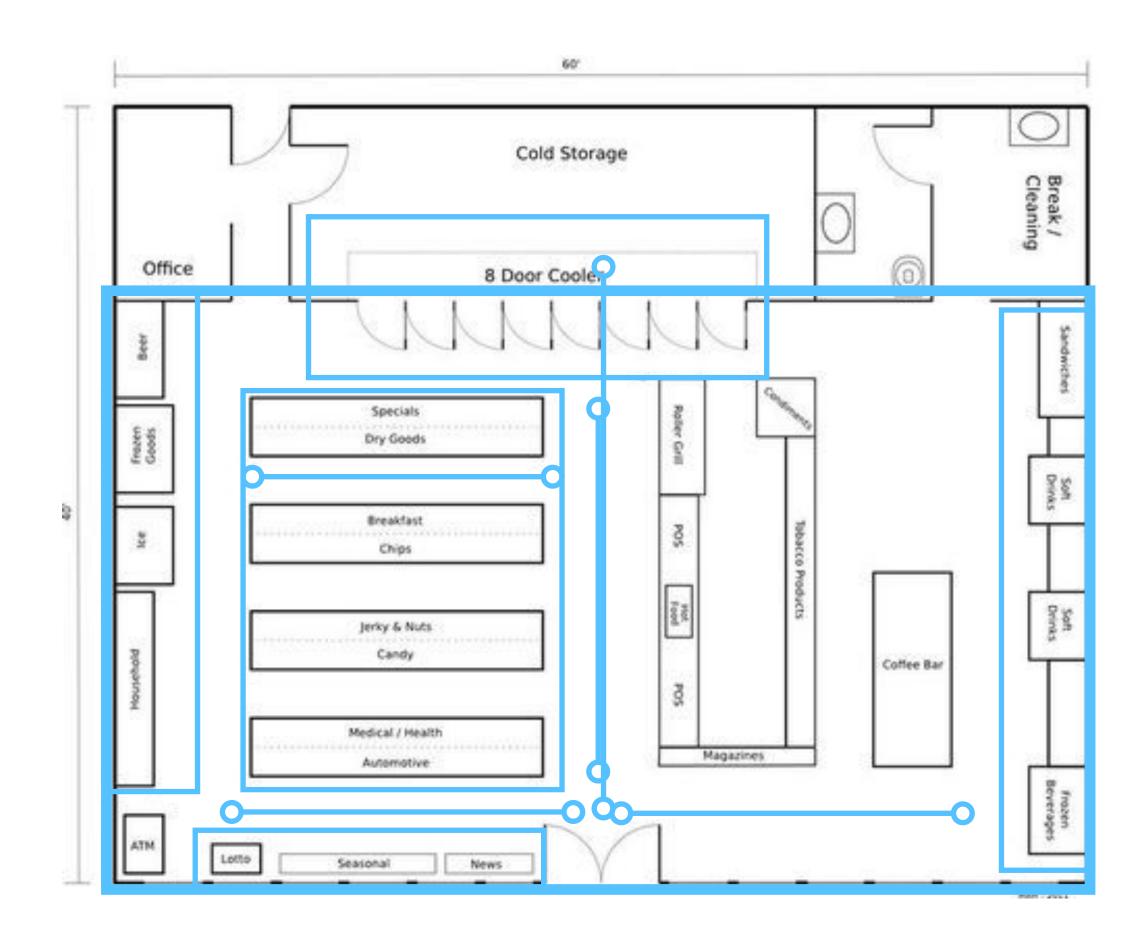
5. We like to maintain overview of the perimeter





Sight Line Strategy

- > Outer aisles visible upon entering
- > Have primary and secondary aisles



4 Steps

to effective category placement





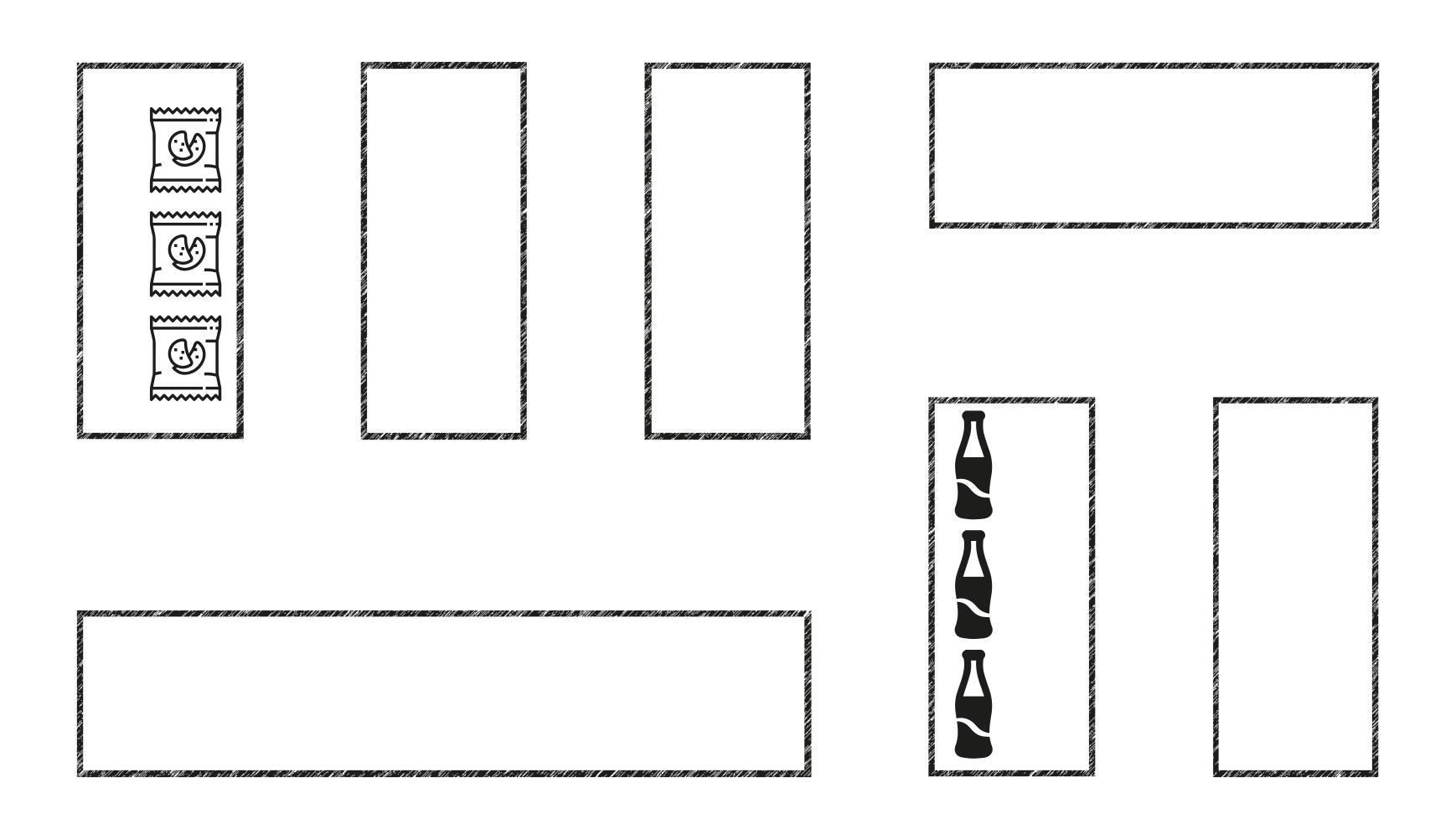
> 1. Spread 'leader' categories



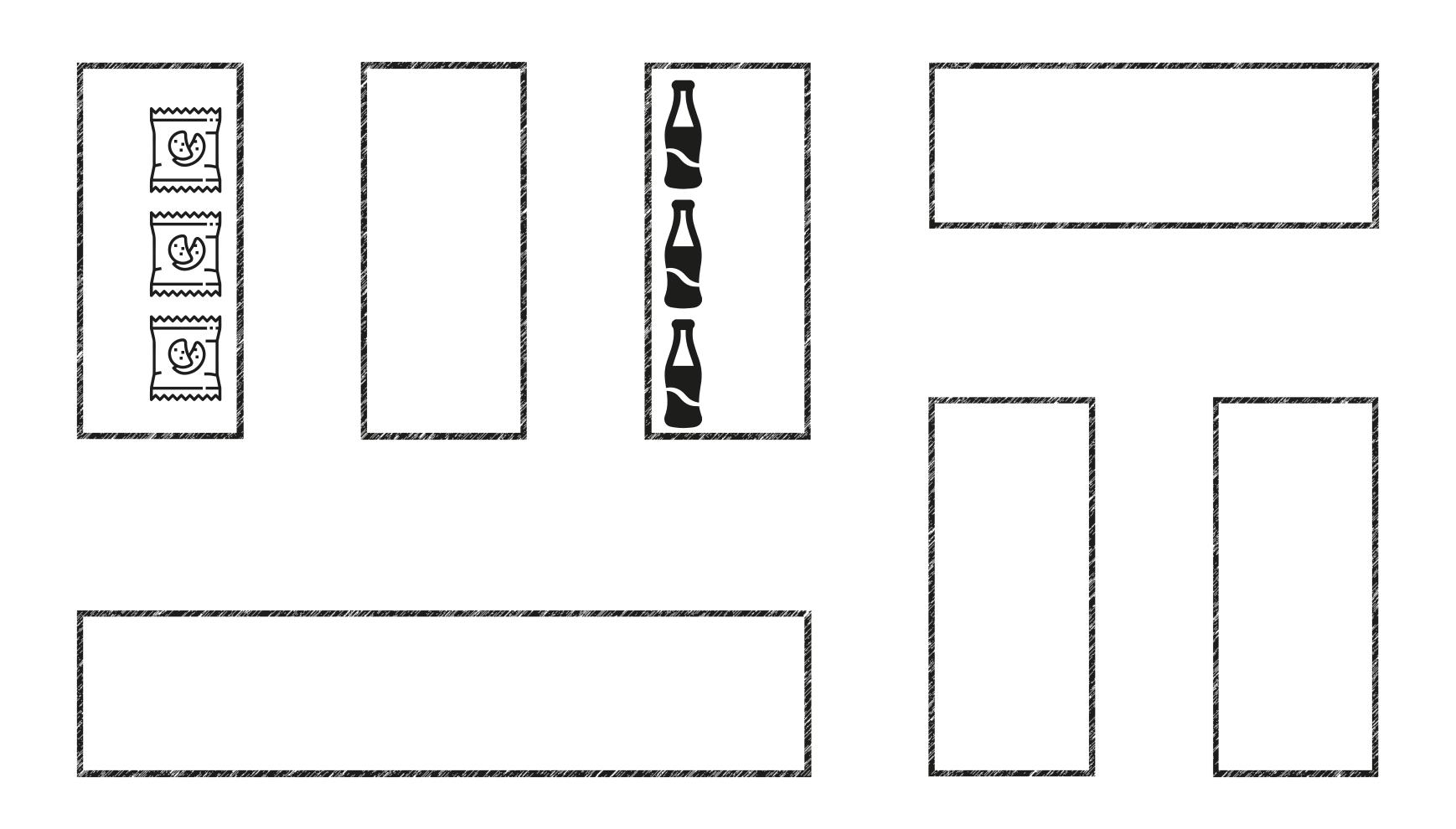
- > 2. Bring the most popular products in the main aisles
 - A category such as soft drinks will convert 31% in the main aisle, but only 13-17% in a secondary aisle (Sorensen, 2016)



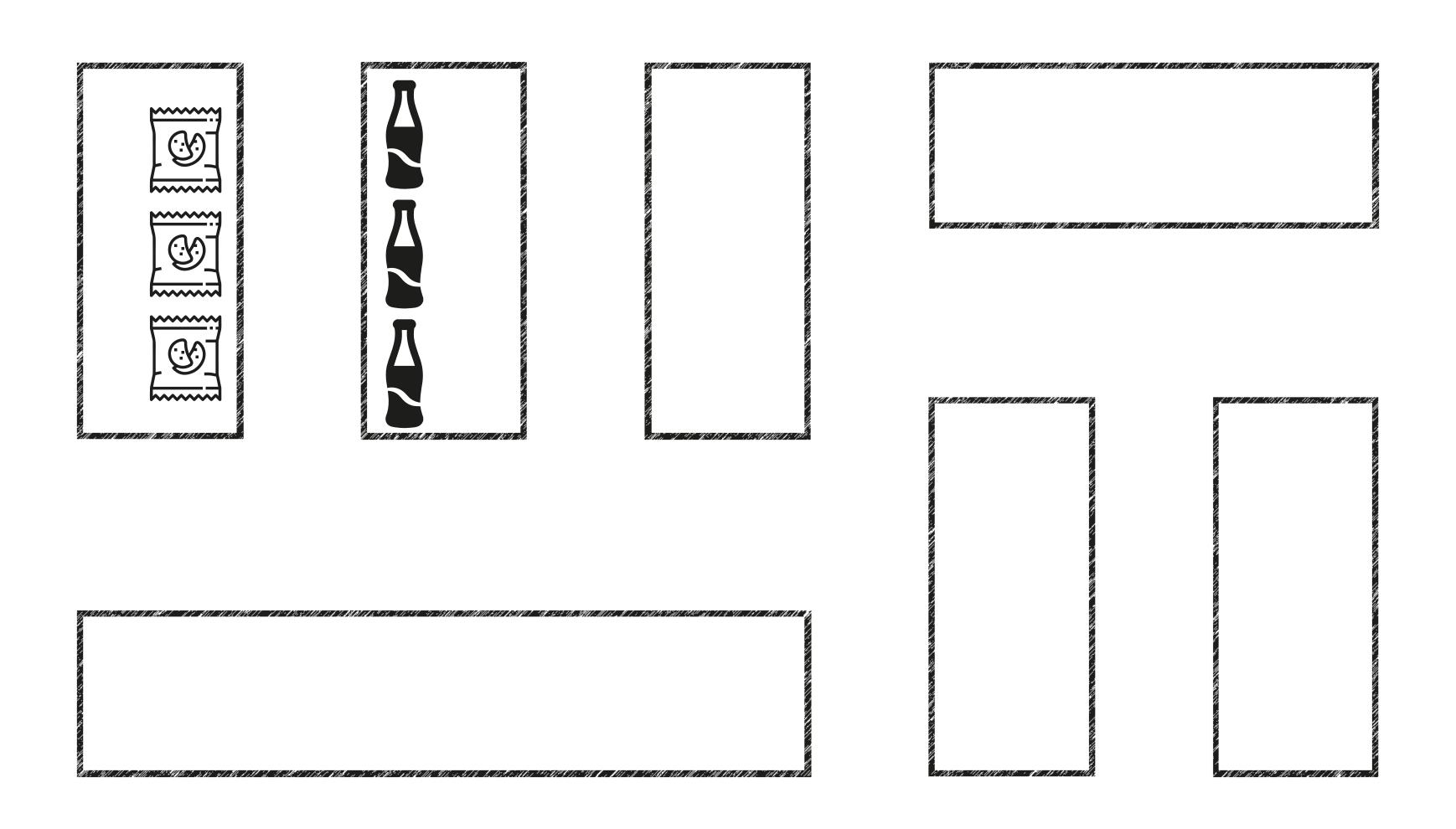
> 3. Sell synergistically: bring categories together that sell well together



Bezawada, R., Balachander, S., Kannan, P. K., & Shankar, V. (2009). Cross-category effects of aisle and display placements: a spatial modeling approach and insights. *Journal of Marketing*, 73(3), 99-117.



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- > 3. Sell synergistically: bring categories together that sell well together
 - > Increases both combined AND stand-alone sales
 - > Sales of popular products are more 'stretchy'
 - > Place popular products at multiple locations
 - > Active retailing increases sales ±10% (Sorensen, 2009)



- > 4. How to determine which categories go together?
 - > Common sense goes a long way
 - > Then analyze sales data for category covariance (cil, 2012)

Step 1. Receipt data



Step 2. Calculate category lift ratio

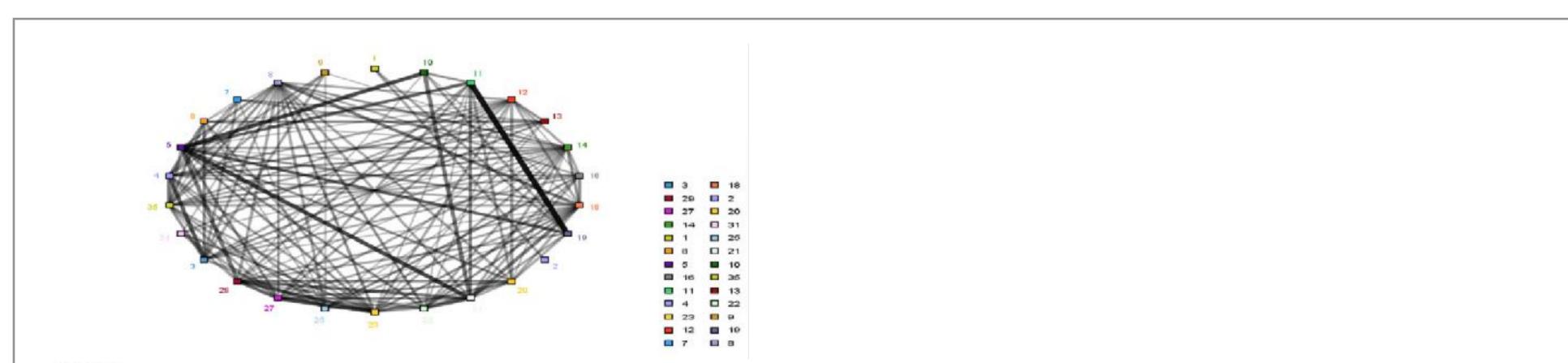
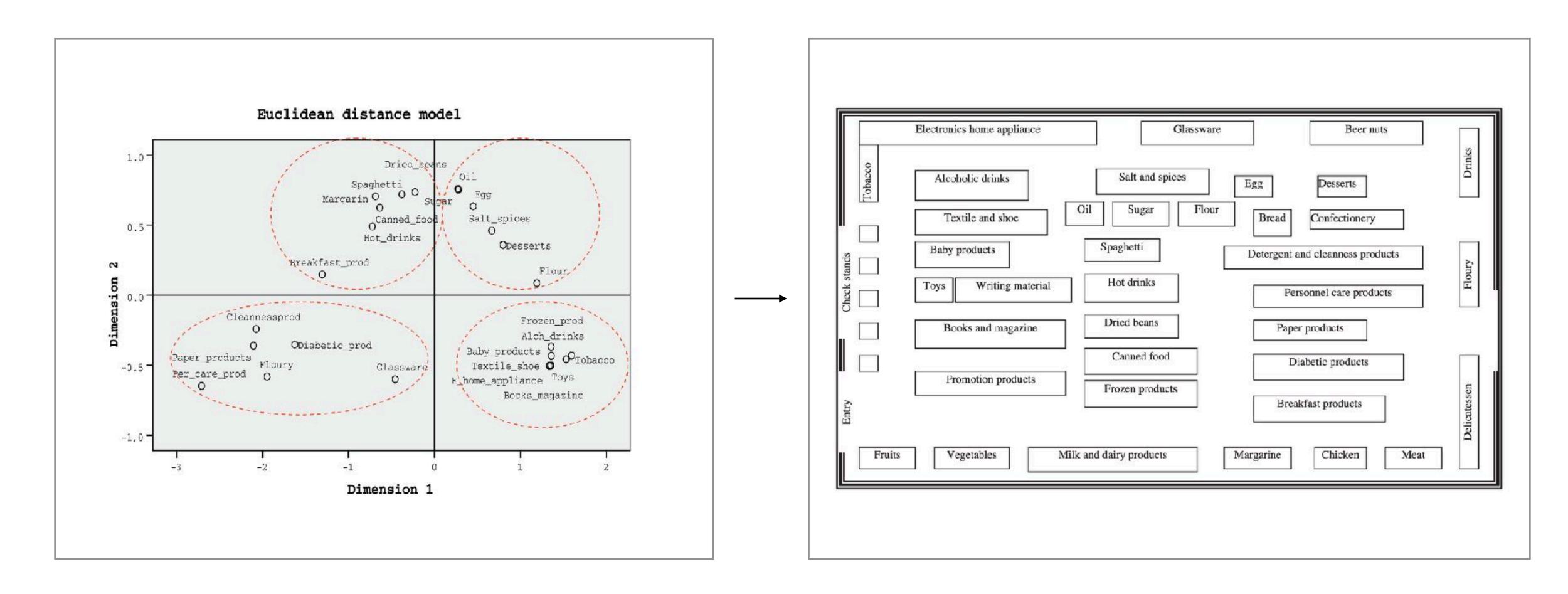


Table 1
Example of rules for some products with their confidence, support and lift.

Left-hand side antecedent	Right-hand side consequent	Confidence (%)	Support (%)	Lift Ratio
Egg (25)	Milk and dairy products(5)	77	5.58	2.36
Desserts(9)	Beer nuts(19)	69	5.00	1.41
Breakfast products(8)	Beer nuts(19)	61	8.00	1.26
Chicken(16)	Vegetables(21)	56	5.20	2.81

Stap 3. Apply learnings to stoe layout layout





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4 Techniques

To increase category conversion





1. Slice your assortment – the smart way

- > Broniarczyk, Hoyer, and McAlister (1998) discarded the 50% worst selling SKU's in 6 categories
- > Customers did not take conscious notice, but their shopping satisfaction increased and total sales went Up (Boatwright and Nunes, 2001)
- > People don't notice changes when their favorite products and total category space remains the same (Broniarczyk et al., 1998)



2. Split up facings unevenly

- > Asymmetric assortments (25% OLED 75% LED TV) makes it easier and more attractive to arrive at a decision than a 50/50 split of attributes (Lurie, 2004)
- > 'Space to movement' split leads to an average 3.9% additional category sales (Drèze et al., 1994)



3. Mark sub-selection



Make large assortments easier to process by appealing to choice heuristics

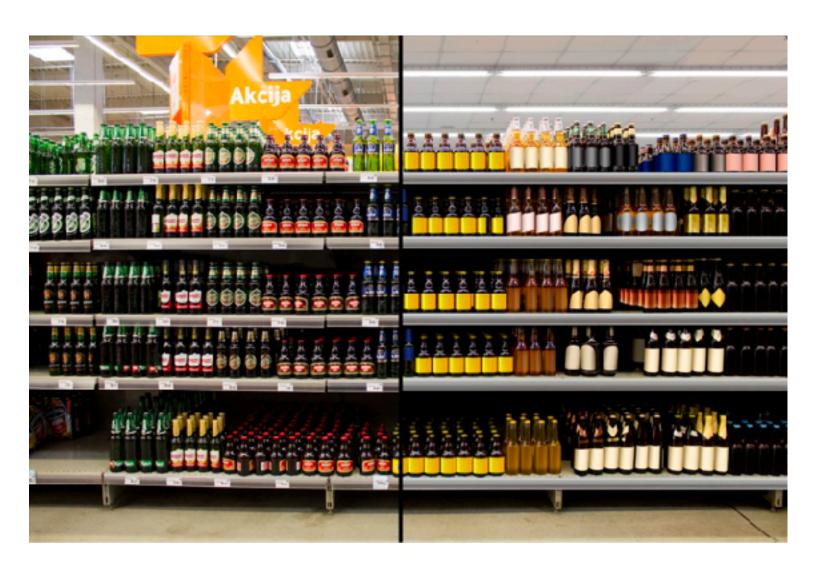
Sales of the entire category increased (Ebster & Garaus, 2011)

Is this a 'waste of space'?



4. Color contrasts

> Shelfs with color contrasts get more attention and signal a better assortment (Kahn, 2013)





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5 Techniques

To influence price perception





How can we optimize the context to maximize product value?



1. Price highly similar products differently

> Minor price differences between chewing gum options increased purchase rate from 46% to 77%





X Hard to choose

√ Easy to choose



Pepsi Cola max cherry













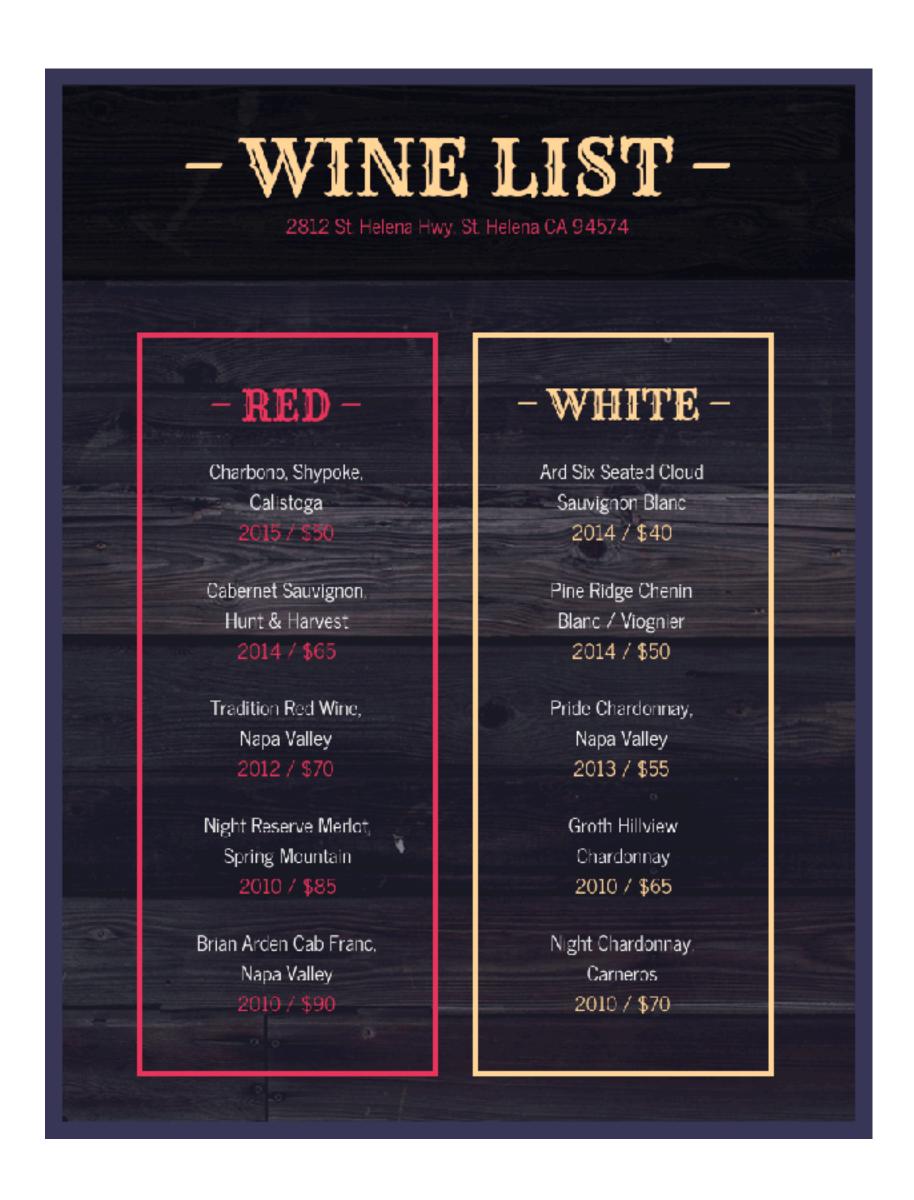


2. Anchoring & Contrast

- > Increase reference price with an expensive product
- > Anchoring works best with a specific (not rounded) price







Switching low>high into high>low increased wine revenue by 4.2% (Suk et al., 2012)

Experts are not swayed by anchoring



3. Order your prices from high to low

> More customers will prefer the more expensive options







✓ Preference for expensive



4. Assimilation

> Set a new normal price standard by adding more products within this price range





Many expensive options: assimilation

Few expensive options: contrast



5. Decoy

> Add an option that's high in price but low in added value





X No decoy

✓ Decoy increases preference for expensive option



Take-Aways: Psychology & Store Design

✓ **Are your categories effectively located?** Sell synergistically by combining categories that pull each other up

- ✓ **Does your shelf layout maximize conversion?** Shelfs sell more when they apply the brain laws of how people process information
- ✓ **Sway price perception.** Smart product and price arrangements help you to maximize value perception